CAPTURE OF THE FORT

A Large Number of Prisoners and Vast Stores of Ammunition Taken.

From Our Special Correspondent.

POST OF ARKANSAS, Jan. 12, 1863.

The last two days have been full of stormy exthe Arkansas River, and the principal key to the State capital, has been taken. The engagement has been remarkably well contested and obstinate, and remarkably meangainary. The work has been remarkably meangainary. The work has been and capable of accommodation for the arkansas and Texas have and capable of accommodation. remarkably unsanguinary. The number of prisoners boys, and capable of accommodating ten or a dozen taken is very large, and the armament captured one regiments. The position on the river was also very of great caliber and etrength. On the whole, it has the fort, although, as will appear, it suffered much been a first-rate success, and ranks in the same class of victories with Fort Donelson and Fort Henry. from one command to another that the gunboats

At my last writing we were about moving off the the 2th the immense fleet, in all not far from a gage the enemy, when the ball was to open in hundred vessels-commenced its tortuous course up the stream. Before and behind, interminable pillars of smoke rose through the forest and mingled with the sky. On either side the barren cotton wood and willow, and cane, still green in Winter, shut in the banks like a vast stockade. The gunbeats advanced slowly, with ports open and grim with cannon. The sharp-shooters were on deck, with guns loaded, and on the lookout. But hardly a sight of man or besst, or a vestige thereof, was to corn field, the home of the "old Arkansas gentleman," and, at long intervals, the farm of a well-todo planter, with its negro quarters and gaging darkeys, would occasion a rush to the decks, and a running dialogue or salutations, complimentary or otherwise. So the day wore on; the forest around, a dull and murky sky above. About 5, we brought to, in nautical phrase, cast anchor; in the unclassical language of river men, tied up. Where the "Post" was, no one of the uninitiated appeared to know. An indistinct outline, taking almost any shape the fancy gave it, like Polonine's cloud, thought by the credulous to be the identical fort, proved to be the cabine of a plantation, clustered together in the prospective.

At the point of landing, the troops were debarked. The neighboring cornfield was soon, all aglow with camp fires. A fine stock of cattle contributed largely to fill Uncle Sam's larder for an evening meal.

Early on the morning of the 10th all was in motion. Drams rolled, bugles sounded, regiments were forming in the runks of war. Ten minutes' ride brought one to the extreme front, where a long line of rifle-pits, marked by houses and commanding the open area of cornfield, showed fresh traces of Seber, glimpecs of a second red belt of rifle-pits, with ably, with the explosion of our shells. But still, Further along the river, through broken tim-The unterrified 8th Misseuri, and a company of Marines, were pushing forward as ekirmishers and our. The booming of batteries and the "splutterrying on a random fire. To the right, the Iowa troops of Thayer's Brigade were feeling their way forward into the wet soil and underbrush of the forcet. Steele's Division was preparing to take the The river, making a sharp bend, lay in full view for nearly a mile. The main works were not yet visible. But here and there a horseman gallopng at fall speed in the distance, the gleaming of bayonets in the snulight, for the fog had rolled away, betrayed the presence of a heavy body of the

The matters progressed during the day. An occasional shot from the gunboats could clicit no reply. It was evident, however, that the enemy were falling back. The second line of rifle-pits had been evacuated, and in considerable confusion. Blankets, camp atoneils, spades, corn-meal scattered upon the ground, piles of coars, etc., were awaiting the army scavengers. At last the Fort itself came in full! view. Grim and silent, it showed no signs of occupants, except a sentry, or a knot of observers, scarcely discernible. One immense Dahlgren, on out of two sharply-defined casemates, were ready at atrangely blended together. barbette, on the left, and two twin monsters looking Such was the scene of yesterlay.

At 43 clock, the white flag was run up on the fact that no less than eighteen members were called duot fairly open till dark. Possibly Commoder Porter waited till nightfall for the sake or pyrotechnic effect. I alkall never forget the scene of protechnic effect. I alkall never forget the scene of protechnic effect. I alkall never forget the scene along, the short of the sarrhand ball in the work as most to the far, shore like so many motionless are called. Fonke, Kerrigan, samples to the fact that no less than eighteen members were control, and the scene of yesterlay.

South was the scene of yesterlay.

At 43 clock, the white flag was run up on the fact that no less than eighteen members were called until high tild for the sake or pyrotechnic effect. I alkall never forget the scene and such experiments of a fifting glare and the same boat of the same boat and the subject of them Republicans, and four Democrate, pyrotechnic effect. I alkall never forget the scene and such experiments. The idelight at seeing that bit of white such that possible the same boat and the subject of them Republicans, and four Democrate the summer of them Republicans, and four Democrate the any moment to beich out a terrible welcome to any dead silence; then came a crash of sound swinging mounted cavalry, commanded by Col. Sweet. along through the river and forest, and That of the enemy, 50 killed; number of wounded Sometimes an angry tumult of half a boats, in one terrific diapaton. Above, in the amber thousand stand of small arms. Among the prisoners of the dying sunset, serenely shone the evening star. About eight o'clock the firing ceased.

By daybreak on the 15th the forces had forced By daybreak on the 15th the forces had forced Little Rock, and at several points on White River; their way clear around into the rear of the fort, and taken position in the following order: Gen. Steele on the extreme right had succeeded in getting as far as a creek, nameless as far as can be learned, which task had not been accomplished without great difficulty. Sloughs next to impassible had to be crossed,
jungles of brankwood had to be cut away, and all
rived on Wednesday moraing from Rio Janeiro,
in the Rebel Privateer Retribution.

Capt. Randle of the British bark Traveller, arrived on Wednesday moraing from Rio Janeiro,
either on the enemy's flank or rear, and in all other enters the river a half a mile beyond the Post. The this in the darkness. The General had got through via St. Thomas, confirms the report of the Con respects did full to obey said orders. This at or near Management this in the darkness. The General had got through with an energy without which the passage would have seemed hopeless. Gen. Hovey was placed upon the extreme right, with the 76th Ohio, under Col.

via St. Thomas, confirms the report of the Confederate schooler Retribution chasing back to port federate schooler Retribution chasing back to port the brig G. Meredith and schooler West Wind. He the brig G. Meredith and schooler West Wind. He the brig G. Meredith and schooler Retribution sailed from St. Thomas in the Fested of Virginia, on or about the 29th of August, 1962.

Specification 4—In that the said Maj. Gen. Fitz John Perter, being at or near Manassas Jonetton, on the night of the 29th of August, 1962, did receive from Maj. Gen. John Pepe. Wood, upon his left wing, and in advance because about two weeks prior to her appearance again near his superior and commanding officer, a lawful order in agu the regiment was an old and tried one. Immediately behind was the column of Col. Stone, the 25th

the island, and it is supposed that during her absence
she had received her armament. She is schoonershe had received her armament her a she had received her armament. She is schoonerly behind was the column of Col. Stone, the 25th
lowa. As the advance of Gen. Hovey's right wing
were posted the 3d Missouri, supported by the 31st
lowa. Hovey's flank was protected by the 17th
Missouri, which were thrown out as skirmishers.
Behind Gen. Hovey's brigade, in line of battle, came
the brigade of Gen. Thayer, in the rear that of Gen.

HEADQCARYESS ABRY OF VIRGINIA, in the French Stoner of Ston Blair. Upon Steele's left was the division of Gen. Gov. Andrew Suggests that Mussuchusetts Stuart, having the brigade of Gen. G. A. Smith on the right, and T. K. Smith on the left. These two divisions of Steele and Stuart were under the command of Gen. Sherman. Gen. Morgan commanded the left and 2d corps. Of this corps the division of A. J. Smith rested on Stuart's left, Burbridge holding the reafter, the prompt payment of Massachusetts the right wing, Landrum the left. Gen. Osterhaus's force occaving the results where the families are dependent to the prompt of Wirginia, on the 19th and 30th days of Angust 1957.

**Specification 5.—In this, that the said Major Gen. Fits John Portor, being stor near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the right wing. Landrum the left. Gen. Osterhaus's troops, especially where the families are dependent to the virginia, on the night of the virginia, on the virginia and there to remain during the entire day of Saturday, the 20th day of Angust. This at or near Manassas. Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 20th and 30th days of Angust. 1967.

**Specification 5.—In this, that the said Major Gen. Fits John Portor, being stor near Manassas Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 20th and 30th days of Angust. 1967.

**Specification 5.—In this, that the said Major Gen. Fits John Portor, being stor on the night of the virginia, on the virginia, on the 20th and 30th days of Angust. 1967.

**Specification 5.—In this, that the said Major Gen. Fits John Portor, being stor of virginia, on the virginia and the 20th and 30th days of Angust. 1967.

**Specification 5.—In this, the control of Virginia and the 20th and 30th days of Angust. This at or near Manassas. Station, in the 30th days of Angust. 1967.

**Specification 5.—In this, the control of Angust. 1967.

**Specification 5.—In this, the control of Angust. 1967.

**Specification 5.—In this day

right resting on the creek, the left on the river, stretching for nearly two miles and a half, and distretching for nearly two miles and a half, and distretching for nearly two miles and a half, and distretching for nearly two miles and a half, and distretching for nearly two miles and a half, and distretching for nearly two miles and a half, and distretching for nearly two miles and a half, and district the foreign foreign for nearly two miles and a half, and district the foreign foreig

be attempt to retreat over the river.

New-York Tribune.



Vol. XXII No. 6,802.

many places nearer. The enemy had, however, still held a position within a half a mile of our army,

much exposed, because in full view and range from

less. At about 121 in the morning, word was passed

would shortly push their way up the river and eu-

grand chorus from all sides. During the morning

there had been a lull, interrupted only by the shots

of the skirmishers and occasional firing from the field

batteries. The buttle was to open in all its fury.

according to the programme, at about 1. At

move slowly up stream, the De Kalb in

front, the Louisville behind, the Cincinnati

bringing up the rear. No sound could be heard but

the faint puffing of the engines and the slow revolu-

will they open! At last a volume of sulphurous

smoke leaps from the bows of the De Kalb. In a

too high, or too far. There are no indications that

the works are hit. Then the Louisville opens upon

than but it will evidently take a number of shots to

roar of cannon; horses, with and without riders,

dashing at full speed in all directions; the wounded,

borne on litters; the smoke, settling over the hill-

Such was the scene of yesterday.

the hour appointed, the guabouts began

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1863.

his skirmishers aproaching much nearer. The troops of G. A. Smith, Hovey, Thayer, and Black were peculiarly exposed, from the circumstance that they HE IS FOUND GUILTY OF ALL THE CHARGES. were posted in an open field, only separated from

THE FINDINGS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The Culprit Dismissed from the Service.

HOW HE TOOK THE ANNOUNCEMENT

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1963.
Last week, Judge-Advocate-General Holt laid the ecord in the case of Gen. Fitz-John Porter, which he had spent three days in making up, before the President, who to-day signified his approval of the the 29th of August, 1802. findings of the Court-Martial, and ordered the sentence to be carried into execution. The findings are that he is guilty on every one of the charges preferred, and the sentence is that he be dismissed from the service.

tion of the paddle-wheels. The multitude of strag-The review of testimony by Judge Holt, which forms a part of the record, is considered extremely miles were breathless. Spy-glasses were employed able. The Court which thus disposed of a case of in vain to see what the enemy were doing. Within multiform and, in one sense, national interest, was the range of the fort the shore was deserted, except by a few venturous ones, who peered out from

composed as follows:
Major-Gen. Hunter, presiding; Major-Gen. Hitchcock, behind trees. The minutes of painful suspense are Brig-Gens. Rufus King, Prentiss, Ricketts, Casey, Garneld, lengthened. Still no sound. The gunboats keep Buford, and Merris, with Col. Holt, the Judge-Advocatepushing forward, with pennons at foremast. The General, as Judge-Advocate flag of treason flaps lazily over the garrison. When

The charges on which Gen. Porter is convicted

moment the earth chakes again. The shell has gone Exhibited AGAINST MAL-GEN. FITE JOHN PORTER OF THE VOLUNTRERS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY B. S. ROBERTS, GENERAL OF MAL-GRY, POPE'S ARMY.

CHARGE I .- Violation of the 9th Article of War. get the range. In a short time the Cincinnati rings Specification 1 .- In this, that the said Maj .- Gen. Fitz John out a note of defiance, and the Admiral's boat, and Porter of the Volunteers of the U. S. Army, having received the Monarch, who have been following the iron- a lawful order, on or about the 27th of August, 1862, clads, begin to fire at long range. Now they are all or near Warrenton Junction, in Virginia, from Maj.-Gen. fairly at work. Volley follows volley till a sluggish

cloud of smoke begins to envelop the boat. The air about the fort is filled with the white puffs of the shells. The embankment is plowed with them, and volumes of dust and fragments of timber are dashed into the air. The discharge of the immense guns are dashed into the air. The discharge of the immense guns are darkette on the fort mingles, scarcely distinguishably, with the explosion of our shells. But still, atrange enough, the heavy casemated guns are dumb as the grave. Meanwhile, the action from the direction of our land forces has evidently commenced. The booming of batteries and the "spluttering" of musketry can be heard in the intervals of the firing on the river. We are soon convinced that the monster guns in the casemates have been silenced by the action of last night. And after an hour's fight, the enormous Dahlgren, which has been mingling its shrill, deviliab ecream, with the heavier noise of the gunboats almost without intermission, is silent too. But the Rebels are now turning their attention principally to our right.

Baistow Statios, low it:

Hangquanters and electra to wit:

Hangquanters and electra to wit:

Hangquanters and electra to disting a least of clock to night. And results of the silent the sile with your start is of clock to night.

Major General Jonne Jonne General Pop Z.

If Morell has not joined you, send word to him to push forward with all speach word ward immediately. Also, send word to hanks to hurry forward with all speach words ward immediately. Also, send word to hanks to have soon to a speach and the results of the sile of Cedar Run. If he le not with your of this place. He sure to send word to Banks, to the solution of Balltown. Say to Banks, also, that he had best run beek have been silenced by the action of last night. And after an hour's fight, the enormous Dahlgren, which has to the results of the sile of Cedar Run. If he leave a regiment in distance of the silence of a silence of silence as mared. The sound of the silence of silence of a silence of a silence of a sil

turning their attention principally to our right. Sherman is trying to get on their flank, and they are doing their best to prevent it. Reader! Were you in the face of the enemy. This at or near Warrenton, in the State of Virginia, on or about the 78th of August, 1962. ever in full hearing of the Pandemonium of a battie-field? If you have been, you may comprehend the awful excitement of the acene. Not otherwise. Porter being to front of the enemy at Managasa, Va., on or The shouting and encering of the combatants; the shouting of Aug. 29, 1883, did receive from Majorcontinued roll of musketry, now subdued, now den. Pope his superior and commanding officer, a lawful bursting into volleys; and, above all, the hourse

order in the following letters and figures, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS ARMT OF VIRGINIA.

CENTRATULE Aug. 23, 1862.

GENERALA McDowell AND FORTER: You will please move forward with your plant commands toward Gaineaville. I sent Gen. Porter written orders to that effect un bour and a half ago. Heintselman. Figel and Reno are moving on the Warrenton Turnpile, and must now be not far from Gaineaville. I deate that, as enous as communication is cetablished between his force and your own, the whole command shall halt. It may be necessary to fall back behind Buil Kun. Centreville, to wight. I presume it will be so, on account of our supplies. tops-all combine to produce an effect the most fascinating, the most awful. Life and death are

ending in a long-continued reverberation. That of the enemy, or allow three heavy siege guns, a large Manassas on Fridey, the 29th day of August, 1802, did, on that unknown. We have three heavy siege guns, a large Manassas on Fridey, the 29th day of August, 1802, did, on that

divolog the said order, and did permit one of the brigades of his command to much to Centreville, out of the way of the to-morrow morning.

force occupied the extreme left of the whole army, resting on the river. Of this division, the troops of Lindsay and De Courcy had been thrown across the river to intercept the retreat of the enemy, should be attempt to retreat over the river. authorize the Treasurer of the State to borrow the march to Centreville, and did thereby greatly delay the armond the armond to Centreville, and did thereby greatly delay the armond to Centreville, and did thereby greatly delay the armond to Centreville, and did thereby greatly delay the armond to Centreville, and did thereby greatly delay the armond to Centreville, and did thereby greatly delay the armond to Centreville, and did thereby greatly delay the armond to Centreville, and did thereby greatly delay the armond to Centreville and the armond to Centrev

Perter, during the battle of Manassas, on Friday, the 29th FROM WASHINGTON THE CASE OF GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER Porter, during the battle of Manassas, on Friday, the 2state day of August, 1962, and while within sight of the field, and in fall hearing of its artillery, did receive from Major-Gen John Pope, his superior and commanding officer, a lawful letters, to wit:

letters, to wit:

Headquarters in the Fireld, Aug. 29—45 pegn.

Maj. Gen. Powver: Your line of march brings you on the enemy's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, on his reer, keeping your right in communication with Gen. Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the roads in front of us, but can be shelled out as soon as you engage their flank. Keep a heavy reserve, and use your right electrics, keeping well closed to the right ail the time. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you in close communication with the right wing.

Major-Gene Porter did then and

Which Ald order the said Major-Geo. Porter did then and there shamefully disobey, and did retreat from the advancing forces of the enemy, without any attempt to engage them. or ald the troops who were already fighting greatly superior numbers, and were relying on the flank attack he was thus ordered to make to secure a decisive victory, and to capture the enemy's stury, a result which must have followed from said flank attack, had it been made by said Gen. Porter in compilance with the said order which he so shemefully disobeyed.

This at or near Manassas, in the State of Virginia, on or about

Specyscation 2 .- In this, that the said Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Forter, being with his army corps on Friday, the 29th of August, 1862, between Manassas Station and the field of a battle then pending between the forces of the United States and the then pending between the forces of the United States and those of the Rebeis, and within sound of the guns, and in the resence of the enemy, and knowing that a severe action of great consequence was being fought, and that the aid of his corps was greatly needed, did full all that day to bring it on to the field, and did shamefully fail back and retreat from the advance of the enemy, without any attempt to give them battle, and without knowing the forces from which he shamefully retreated. This near Managers Station, in the State of Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1862.

Specification 3.—In that the said Major-Gen. Fits John Porter, being with his army corps near the field of battle of Manassas on the 29th of August, 1862, while a severe battle Manassas on the 20th of August, 1862, while a severe battle

"Provided that until further legislation no partfor
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the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of the centary and the distance to be
the computed according to existing laws."

It is appropriation to those countries, by establishing lines of ships and
the centary and the distance to be
the computed according to existing laws."

It is appropriation to the same of fully retreat away and fall back with his army to the Manasses Junction, and leave to the disaster of a presumed de-feat the said army, and did fail, by any attempt to attack the enemy, to sid in averting the misfortunes of a disaster that would have endangered the safety of the capital of

30th August, 1863, having received a lawful order from his superior officer and Commanding General, Major-Gen. John perior oncer and to take an anneying battery a position near their center, and to take an anneying battery there posted, did proceed in the execution of that order with unnecessary make little or no impression on the same, and did fall back and draw away his forces unnecessarily, and without making any of the great personal efforts to rally his troops to meet the sacrifices and to make the resistance demanded by the importance of his position and the momentous consequences and disasters of a retreat at so critical a juncture of the day.

B. S. ROBERTS, Brig.-Gen. Volunteers, and Inspector-General of Popu's Army.

The last specification was immediately abandoned by the Judge Advocate for want of evidence to sustain it.

The President approved the finding at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Gen. Porter first heard of his fate essually about 5 from a correspondent of a New-York paper. When told that he was at that moment dismissed from the service, he was powerfully affected as well as astounded. He had only yesterday applied to the President for a leave of absence.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1963.
In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Maj.

Gen. Fitz-John Porter was cross-examined at length by Maj.-Gen. McDowell. No particular facts of interest to the public were elicited.

The Late Battle at Murfreesbore.

At the late battle near Murfreesboro the Unionists lost 1,474 killed, 6,812 wounded, and 2,000 pris-

do so since the statutes of 1830. Mr. Dart then objected to answer, because Mr. Congress. Cook had not sworn that Commodore Tatuall was not

commissioned Rebel. Mr. Cook claimed that a general denial of for-

regiment has been in ten battles, and was allowed and totally false." to go home to fill up its decimated ranks.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

Petition from New-York Customs Inspectors

THEY ASK AN INCREASE OF PAY AND NUMBER.

THE CASE OF COLONEL VANDEVER

Louis Napoleon's Anxiety About Our Rebellion.

NAVAL DEPOT AT BURNSWICK, GA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1803. THE GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senator Fessenden reported to-day the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, with several noteworthy amendments. The following clauses, another countries, as Australia, Central and South nexed to the appropriation for the mileage and comnexed to the appropriation for the mileage and compensation of Senators is stricken out:

The appropriation for the Agricultural Department is reduced from \$130,000 to \$60,000. The paragraph raising Frederick Seward's salary from \$3,000 to and estimates the value of such immigration as equal \$4,000 is knocked out, and the appropriation for the pay of the Secretary of State and his subordinates to the mineral resources of the gold regions. For these reasons attention is called to legislation for the secretary of State and his subordinates the value of such immigration as equal to the mineral resources of the gold regions. For these reasons attention is called to legislation for the pay of the secretary of State and his subordinates the value of such immigration as equal to the mineral resources of the gold regions. For these reasons attention is called to legislation for the pay of the Secretary of State and his subordinates the value of such immigration as equal to the mineral resources of the gold regions. For these reasons attention is called to legislation for the pay of the Secretary of State and his subordinates the value of such immigration as equal to the mineral resources of the gold regions. Virginia, on the 29th of August, 1262.

Specification 4.—In that the said Major-Gen. Fitz John tion for the publication of the laws is reduced from Specification 4—In that the said Manager cent rate of the said Man their advertisement in newspapers is omitted.

"One city newspaper" is substituted for The National Intelligencer, as the journal for the subscription to which, by the Treasury Department, an alowness, and, by delays, give the enemy opportunities to appropriation is made. The appointment of a num-watch and know his movements, and to prepare to meet his ber of additional clerks in the Pension Bureau, in attack, and finally so feebly fall upon the enemy's lines as to several of the Auditors and Assistant-Transporer offices, and in Bureaus of the Navy Department, is Little River, with only 25 men.

> PAY OF INSPECTORS IN THE NEW-YORK CUS-TOM-HOUSE.

The Inspectors of the New-York Custom-House, seventy-four in number, petitioned Congress to-day to raise their pay from three dollars per diem to five, charge, Lieut. Cushing judging that the enemy to date from Jan. 1, 1862. Among the reasons for were ignorant of the number of his force. this is that "the dignity of the Government, which to a certain extent is represented on board a foreign ship by an Inspector, claims a more than ordinary capad on the other. The fort was found to be an expense of living and dress.

they might reasonably and justly ask a diminution mounted. of their long hours of labor, but find it cannot be conveniently done with perfect safety to the Revenne." So they ask for a law authorizing fifty additional Inspectors. Surveyor Andrews indorses the of their arms were captured. petition.

THE CASE OF COL. VANDEVER. The principle established by the report of the Comwas that the Member of Congress who accepts a commission in the army of the United States, vacates

his seat by the act. The contest yesterday and tohis seat by the act. The contest yesterday and today over this conclusion of law, was partly legal and
partly political, and greatly of feeling kindled by the
war. This contest and the final disposition made of
the case by the House postponing its further consideration till the 3d of March, will be appreciated from
formula the final disposition from four the first that we have a given by the first that we give the gallant Capt. Boggs, who
formula the first that we give the gallant Capt. Boggs, who
formula the first that we give the gallant Capt. Boggs, who
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District-Attorney Dart objected to Mr. Cook appearing as counsel for the defendant, unless he could pearing as counsel for the defendant to do so.

Mr. Cook argued that it was unnecessary to show this authority, and that it had not been necessary to do so since the statutes of 1830.

Today, is shorn of the provision for two additional judges, a feature which was to some, at least, of its most ardent supporters, its principal recommendation. The amendments made since its passage by the House, send it back there again, and it is considered not improbable that it will die with this floral names.

Troops be Paid by the State and Wait field of battle, and there to remain duting the entire day of for Reimbursement.

| Troops be Paid by the State and Wait field of battle, and there to remain duting the entire day of field of battle, and there to remain duting the entire day of and Adjutant of the 35th Massachusette Regiment, any former place.

| Reception of Maine Soldiers in Rogton. | Reception of Maine Soldiers in Rogton. | Satorday, the 20th day of August. This at or near Management. | Satorday, the 20th day of August. | Satorday, the 20th day of August. | Satorday of August. | Sa A detachment of the Maine 7th Regiment, under their capture, that the war would never be finished command of Lieut.-Col. Connor, received a warm by fighting, and that "their chief political faith welcome in Boston to-day on their way back to the seemed to be an unutterable aversion to Mr. Charles seat of war. They were escorted through the city Samner." Mr. T. C. Wales, the father of the Adjuby a procession of the Sons of Maine and the Boston tant, writes, at his son's request, to Mr. Charles Light Infantry Association, under command of Col. Summer that every word of this statement, both as Charles O. Rodgers, to the Fall River depot. This regards himself and his fellow captives, is "utterly

CONVERSION OF MRS. LINCOLN. We have almost the highest official authority under

urges immediate and comprehensive arming of slaves who have been made free by it. THE REPORT THAT GOV. MORGAN RECEIVED

PAY AS MAJOR GENERAL.

In correction of a report recently forwarded, and in order to silence all cavil as to the fact that Gov.

Morgan has declined to receive pay as Major-General of Volunteers, I transmit the following official ral of Volumes..., letter of resignation: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, ALHANY, Dec. 22, 1062.

ALMAN, Dec. 23, 1862. 'S

Sir: The appointment of Mejor-General of Volunteers
which I had the hanor to receive from the Pracident on the
meth of September, 1861, should, I think, terminate with the
period for which I was elected Governor, insanuch as the eition was conferred and accepted only for the facilities it Volunteer force for the service of the United States. This expectation has been fully justified.

The following extract from my Annual Message in January last, presents the view I entertained in accepting it:

An additional reason also influences me to thi which I am euro will readily be appreciated: My honored successor will be fread from any embarrassment that could arise from my continuance in the service.

Trusting that these views will appear satisfactory to you. I hereby tender my resignation as a Major General of Volun-teers in the service of the United States, and respectfully ask its acceptance, to take effect on the first day of January, 1803, on which day my official duties as Governor will coase.

In thus withdrawing from the public service, I offer you and through you to the President, unqualifiedly, whatever support a private citizen can give to his Government at a perior of great public peril, and I beg to express to you my profound thanks for repeated marks of your personal and official good will and consideration.

I have the honor to be, with high regard, your obedient savant, (Signed). E. D. MORGAN.

To EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

To the Associated Press,
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1869.
FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

The important question of foreign immigration is brought before Congress in a memorial of B. A. Froiseth, who suggests that since the great inflex of ritories and British America, bave resorted to every lands, etc. He refers to the building of the Pacific Railroad, to the supply of agricultural labor to the West, the development of our national resources, protection and direction of such immigration. The this country, among the people of Europe by some

systematic means, is also urged. RECONNOISSANCE TO FORT CASWELL. Rear-Admiral Lee has forwarded to the Navy Department a report from Lieut. W. B. Cushing, dated Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 8, detailing the particulars of a reconnoissance made by him near Fort Caswell on

While proceeding up the river they were fired upon by the Rebels from a bluff on the left bank. Landing and forming without firing a gun, they moved forward until they came in sight of a fort and a camp-fire, whereupon they made a bayonet

The charge was successful. They captured the fort, our men going over one side as the Rebels esearthwork, surrounded by a ditch, with a block-The petition concludes with the statement that house inside pierced for musketry. No gune were

Lieut. Cushing learned that the fort had been held by a company of infantry, who left in such haste

He destroyed all the property he could not bring away, and returned to Beaufort with the loss of only The principle established by the report of the Committee on Elections in the case of Col. Vandever, of the expedition all behaved nobly.

Important Naval Intelligence.

Amar of the enemy, 50 killed; musher of wounded minnown. We have three beavy singe guans, a large amount of artillery and ordnanes stores, and several mount of artillers and

Congress.

MR. SOUTHARD ACTS HONORABLE.
Mr. T. J. Southard has followed the advice of the Senate Select Committee, and commenced to refund

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Mr. Southard has followed the advice of the Senate Select Committee, and commenced to refund Mr. Cook canned that a general demand for feet, send committee, and committee and committee to the feiture was all that was required under the practice.

Judge Hall directed the District-Attorney to put in his objections in the shape of a demurrer or otherwise, and that he would hear the argument thereon

Mond Correspondence.

A recent letter from Richmond to The London

A recent letter from Richmond to The London Times contains a paragraph to the effect that the writer learned, in conversation with the Colonel be no necessity of her turning in order to return to

The Missouri Legislature.
JAFFERSON CITY. Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1663
In response to an inquiry from Washington, asking the Assembly to fix a sum necessary to compensate the slaveholders of the State.

Mr. Strachn introduced a joint resolution in the House to ask twenty-five, thirty and fifty millions.
The resolution lies over under the rules till te-morrow.

Railroad Communication Interrupted.